MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1886.

Amusements To-day.

Stjon Opera Monte-Humbug, & F. M. Caning-Ermisis, & P. M. Canima-Erminia 8P. M.
Cyclore man-Bailes or Vickstorg. The st. and 8ft et.
Exaction Vicade, N. L. Wild West. Fand 8F. M.
Madia: a Square 1 hentre-Prince Kerl. 438 F. M.
Blow Centrel P. ch. Garden-Corect. 8P. M. Panorama—Nadison av. and 59th st. Tony Pantor's Thentre—The Boy Tramp. S.F. M. Mester & Bial's- Venus and Adonia. S P. M.

A Senseless Scare.

The circulation of the national banks, ac cording to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, has decreased \$10,394,810 since Aug. 1, 1885. Besides this, the lawful money on deposit to retire circulation which has been withdrawn, but which has not yet come in for redemption, has increased during the year \$22,756,954. We have, therefore, a total reduction of circulation for the year of \$33,151,764.

The increase in the coinage of silver dollars during the same period is about \$30,000,000, which is less than the decrease of national bank circulation.

During the coming three years the with drawals of national bank notes will probably continue at the same rate as last year, and the coinage of silver dollars will likewise be about the same. At the end of three years, therefore, the currency of the country will be no greater in amount than it is now, while its population and business are sure to be much increased

In view of these facts the senselessness o the scare over the possible displacement of gold by silver in our national currency becomes apparent.

Is This His Commission ?

Among the nominations sent to the Senate on Saturday by Mr. CLEVELAND was that of ALEXANDER B. UPSHAW of Tennessee to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

This office has not previously existed. It appears for the first time in the Legislative Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill of the present year, and it affords an oppor tunity for the promotion of Mr. ALEXANDER B. UPSHAW, who has been Chief Clerk of the Indian Office at a salary of \$2,000.

This is the same ALEXANDER B. UPSHAW who acted as selling agent in the South of local rights to use the Pan-Electric telephone patents controlled by his friends and superiors in office. AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND. ISHAM G. HARRIS, and JOHN D. C. ATKINS. Of his operations in Alabama a citizen of Birmingham wrote as follows six months ago to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette:

"The Pan-Electric Company has lately succeeded the Indian Bureau under Mr. Avens, Indian Comm er, came to Birmingham, and upon the strength o letters written by Attorney-General Garland and United States Senator Harris, which he circulated ex tensively around, he induced many of our best citizen to purchase the right to operate Pan-Electric tele-

hones in this county.
"Copies of these letters can be easily procured, as the were sent to all of the surrounding towns in the hope that they would have the same effect on other people that they had on our own citizens. "Wm. Gandrin." BIRKINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 11, 1886."

This service to the Pan-Electric specula tors was rendered by UPSHAW while he was Chief Clerk in the bureau of which Mr. AT-KINS, one of the Pau-Electric directors, was

The history of the successful attempt to promote and remunerate this efficient Pan-Slectric subordinate is interesting.

The House passed the new office of Assist ant Commissioner in June last, but fixed the salary at \$2,000. When the bill reached the Benate the amount was increased to \$8,000, and this was done upon the urgent appeal of Mr. HARRIS of Tennessee, Vice-President and director of the Pan-Electric Company.

President CLEVELAND immediately ap points Mr. UPSHAW to the new office with a salary increased \$1,000 a year. The Senate. probably again on the appeal of Mr. HARRIS, confirms the appointment.

So the faithful servant of the Pan-Electric a year extra out of the public treasury.

Is this his commission on the sale of Par Electric local rights to the people of Birmingham and elsewhere?

The Tories Try to Hedge.

It behooves the friends of Ireland to re ceive with much reserve the telegraphed as surances that the Tories have experienced a change of heart, and are inclined to yield to Irishmen nearly everything they want. The Tories are particularly anxious to hoodwink the Nationalists again, so that in the session now at hand they may get supplies voted for six months in advance. Having been singed twice, Mr. PARNELL can be trusted to keen at a safe distance from the Tory pyrotechnics. As yet he has given no sign of his in tentions; but when the new Parliament as sambles he will make the Government distinctly understand that if they want a six months' truce, in which to formulate a meas ure satisfactory to Ireland, they must make an unequivocal disclosure of their plans in the Queen's speech, or in some other equally authoritative way.

Twice in fifteen months have Mr. PAB NELL and his colleagues in Parliament been deluded by the protestations of individual Conservatives, which were soon after disavowed by Lord Salisbury speaking for the Tory party as a whole. In May of last year it was Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL who was lavish of sympathy and promise, in return for which a little later the Nation alist members cooperated in upsetting the GLADSTONE Cabinet, which had seemed for ave years unshakable. Then it was Lord CARNARVON, the Viceroy of Ireland under the succeeding Tory Government, who discharged the rôle of beguiler, and with the comforting announcement of his conversion to home rule won the whole Irish vote in British boroughs for the Tory candidates at the general election in 1885. We know what followed. Lord RAN-DOLPH CHURCHILL brazenly defied any Irishman to say that he had ever promise to restore the Irish Parliament, and it is quite possible that he had been adroit enough to avoid the phrase, while seeming to approve the thing. As for Lord CARNARVON, he professed to regard as an empty expres alon of personal opinion the distinct endorse ment of the home rule programme made by him, a member of the Salisbuny Cabi net, to the acknowledged leader of the Irish Nationalist party.

If, after this galling experience, the repre sentatives of the Land and Labor League in Parliament should again be made the tools and dupes of Conservative dissemblers, they would completely lose the confidence of the determined friends of Ireland on both sides of the Atlantic. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that they will make blunder of this kind. They, of course, will not refuse to accept from Tory hands home rule of a fgenuine and capacious kind, should it happen to be offered. They will seize the precious jewel of legislative independence, whether they find it in a dust heap or a toad's head, whether it rolls within their reach timidity which increased the chances of fact that the Torpilleur has a propeller for

through CHAMBERLAIN'S sharp practice or CHURCHILL's sleight of hand. But this time they mean to know exactly what they bargain for; they will buy no pig in a poke, not pay for anything beforehand. Irishmen care but little for the trade mark

under which the commodity which they have set their hearts upon is sold. If Lord RAN-DOLPH CHURCHILL really fancies himself big enough to follow the example set by PEEL and DISRAELI, if he supposes that he has caught GLADSTONE bathing and can manage to run off with his home rule clothes, it certainly is not for a Nationalist spectator to raise the hue and cry. Neither should we be hypercritical should Lord RANDOLPH, for the purpose of appeasing or bewildering the Tory 'squires substitute some specious and elastic term like "local government" for the familiar phrase "home rule" in an attempt to satisfy the rightful demands of Ireland. It matters little what he calls his measure, so the central and essential feature is a genuine revival of the Dublin Parliament. This, he will from the outset be compelled to recognize, is the indispensable condition of any combination between the sons of Ireland and the Tory Government.

Whoever else may happen to be made cools of in the course of Lord RANDOLPH's tortuous performances, it will not be the Parnellites again.

Canada Buys the Yosemite.

The purchase of Mr. John Roach's steam eacht Yosemite by the Canadian Government for its fishery protection squadron is one of the very plain indications that the fishery regulations are not only not to be relaxed at all in stringency, but are to be carried out with increased watchfulness. The squadron will now consist, according to the best re ports, of the Lansdowne, the General Middleton, the Terror, the Houlette, the Yosemite the Conrad, the Maggie Lindsay, and the Critic, and at least six of these will be on service continuously. The special reason of this energy has been the information received from Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island that American vessels are taking fish within the three-mile limit.

There is something very irritating, no doubt, to the fishermen of Portland and Gloucester in observing the Dominion Government thus taking all the executive action in the case, while their own Government conducts its negotiations not with Ottawa, but with London. This course, however, is alike an expedient and a necessary form of procedure. . The treaty of 1818, on which the Canadians rely, was made by the United States with England; and the fact of Parlia ment of 1849, on which the Americans rely as modifying and extending the privileges granted to our fishermen by that treaty, wa an act of the Parliament that alta in Lon don, and not of that which sits in Ottawa Hence, diplomatic negotiations must go or with the British Government. Indeed, one of the grounds of complaint of the United States is that Canada makes interpretations of her own, both of the treaty and of the statutes, which are not warranted; and the object of appealing directly to England is to make her responsible for this conduct of the Canadian Government.

Another consideration is that at this noment suits are going on in the Dominion courts for the condemnation or fining of ves sels already seized. The American Government, nevertheless, would be reluctant to submit its full case to the determination of these courts when its agreements have been made with the imperial Government.

There is one method of dealing with both Canada and Great Britain at the same time and this is the way that Congress has hit up on. Knowing that diplomatic negotiations were long-winded, and that, being conducted by our State Department with Great Britain there was still an opportunity for Canada to increase the activity of her cruisers pending the settlement, Congress authorized the President to proclaim the withdrawal of privileges for Canadian vessels in our ports should her unjust restrictions on our vessel continue. The restrictions still continue, and this power given by Congress to the Presi-

dent has not been used. Perhaps the commission that is to examine the subject after the adjournment of Co will try to find out the reason why.

Buthing Dresses.

The gentlemen who are describing ou fashionable senside resorts for the benefit of the readers of THE SUN of Sunday are doing exceedingly clever work with both pen and pencil. They eatch the spirit of the life at the beaches they visit, and give it very harming literary and artistic expression.

Nothing, we observe, engages their attention more than the different bathing cus toms and costumes of the women at the various beaches, and it seems that they were most struck by those at Narragansett Pler that comparatively new resort of fashion and pleasure. Narraganestt, they exclaim is "the most sensational beach in this coun try," and they were fairly dazzled by what they call "the amphibious spectacle" there as gay in colors as a tulip garden in Hol land, as rich in examples of the perfect hu man figure as a gallery of BOUGUEREAUS and CONSTANTS"

The reason why this beach is so distinguished they find in the circumstance that at Narragansett the lovely American gir sserts her independence and dresses as she pleases and does as she wills. Accordingly she prepares for herself an attractive bathing ostume in which to plunge into the sea; and, moreover, at that gay beach bathing is the principal feature of the daily life. The petticonts are worn shorter than at other beaches, the arms are left bare, and the girls promenade along the sand by the hour in these graceful costumes, so that their shapely arms become as brown as berries.

And what is there to say against such dress? It is certainly pretty, and has the great advantage of giving free scope for bodily exercise, for we are told that few corsets are worn on the beach. No wonder that the girls at Narragansett are slow to put of such becoming suits and go back to the tyranny of long, tight gowns. In their bathing costumes they can enjoy the freedom and feel the spirits of childhood, and therefore they wander about the beach or recline on the sand, drinking in the stimulation of the sea air and making the most of their emancipation from the bondage of their ordinary dress. If they could not do that,

if prudery stood in their way, they would lose

half the benefits of their seaside sojourn.

Formerly women arrayed themselves for bathing in costumes so hideously fashioned that the most graceful were deprived of their charms. A huge chip hat, tied under the chir with ribbon or tape, with ill-cut trousers, and a long tunic that exceeded in ugliness the ugliest Bloomer costume, hid all their beauty and so transformed them that they became old hags in appearance. Conscious of the figure they were cutting, they hurried to and from the water, fearful of attracting observation, and eager to exchange their frightful disguise for garments which did some justice to their beauty. Such bathing dresses, too were dangerous and utterly unsuitable for their purpose. They forbade freedom of movement in the water and encouraged a

trouble for their wearers from the onset of the waves.

Se far, therefore, from the modern bath ing costume, even that at Narragansett, being open to objection on the score of convenience or beauty, it is more suitable, graceful, and becoming than the old, and should be generally adopted by women who bathe in the sea and wrestle with the surf. It would be even better adapted for its purpose if the stockings worn with it were discarded. Ladles at the French beaches wear none It is just as ridiculous to go into the water in a flowing gown in which the feet may get entangled as it is to enter a ballroom in short bathing dress. Nor are we aware that there is anything shocking or indecent about a leg or an arm exposed to view on a sea beach, provided they are shapely and handsome. Therefore we justify the taste of the girl at Narragansett Pier in the matter of bathing costumes. They will be the healthler

and the handsomer for wearing them.

An Ungrateful Celebrity. Can we convince Mr. EDWIN GOWLES of the Cleveland Leader that our interest in him is purely scientific? Apart from the unprecedented phenomenon of his unparalleled hebetudinosity, he is not at all an interesting person. He is a third or fourth-rate country editor, publishing a dull newspaper hardly known outside of the town where he lives He is not an easy man to understand in conversation, and the written products of his intellect are meagre in respect ideas and repellent in style. The one notion that possesses his mind and occasionally lifts him above the dead level of dull mediocrity is his fixed beliethat the Church of Rome has a death clutch on the throat of American liberty, and that his frantic warnings are the only thing that can save the republic which the fathers founded. Even this peculiarity failed to bring to Mr. Cowles any better reward than the ridicule of his fellow citizens, up to the time, about two years ago, when it was our good fortune to discover and our great privilege to proclaim his true value to the ountry and to the world.

It is not good form to remind a beneficiary of favors rendered. We venture however, to ask Mr. Cownes to what he attributes his present world-wide fame. His name is as familiar as a household word in every township of every State of the Union. The great newspapers of London have devoted as much space to the discussion of his case as those of New York or of San Francisco. A tolerably accurate description of his unique psychological traits has run through the leading French, German, and Italian periodicals, and has been translated, we believe, into Russian and Czech. He can go nowhere without being pointed at, followed, and watched with respectful admiration and sympathy. His portrait has been published in the illustrated papers. Poets have sung of his glorious but gloomy mental isolation. He has given a new word to the English language; for hebetudinosity will appear in the next edition of all the unabridged dictionaries, and Mr. EDWIN COWLES of Cleveland will be cited as the only known example of the hebetudinous crank.

Is Mr. Cowles dissatisfied with what w have done for him? Why should he reproach us for reprinting only a part of his letter about the Tower of London, for instance, and apologize for the "apparent silliness" of the extract from his own writings for which we aid find room? Does the Hebetudinous Crank think that we ought to devote the entire space of our columns to proclamation, dissertation, and illustration respecting his extraordinary case? Is the Hebetudinous Crank ungrateful to THE SUN?

The Esquimos of North Labrador must indeed have been terror stricken when they saw that army of invading bears violating al the precedents and customs of their species. It is doubtful if there is an instance or ecord of a polar bear attacking a human being unless at bay and in self-defence. The well-regulated Arctic bear also, not having gregations inclinations, usually prefers to flock by himself," as Lord DUNDREARY remarks. If two or three of them are seen together they are apt to be a mother and her bears of Penns Land marching south in solid phalanx is cal culated greatly to change existing ideas in regard to these interesting animals. Among many other facts that have a bearing on the tale from Labrador is the circumstance tha the alleged number of victims of bears and starvation is more than double the total popu lation of the region in which the scene of this remarkable yarn is laid.

Elegant, correct, abstemious, there is noth ing about him of the tawdry magnificence, the inrestrained conviviality, the vulgar extrava

gance of his greatest predecessor. The story of ALADDIN is stupid by the side of the wonderful rise and prosperity of the new Boss of New York.

The treat which Queen VICTORIA lately gave to her Indian visitors, MARMUD HUSSEIN, th ecoper turner: Radha Bullun, the weaver, and Nagra Hussers, the miniature painter and poot, was peculiar:

"Kansure and Ranna were taken down to Frogmor by Dr. Tyles, and her Majesty spent some time in mak-ing the state of the state of the state of the land afterward regaled them with tea and fruit. The were, before their return to London, allowed to inspec the manageleum."

They are said to have been highly pleased with this visit, and thereby showed a much better spirit than the boy who became dissatis fled when he asked for a pleasure excursion and received a promise to be taken to see his grandmother's grave.

The wires that move his puppets in office run under ground.

The Cherokees have had a bitter disap polutment this year in the distribution of their grass money. They expected \$16,50 a head at least, and are receiving only \$15.95. The rents of the grazing privileges is, as heretofore agreed upon, \$300,000, with a few thousand dollars set aside for expenses or other purposes under the act of the Cherokee Legisla The real cause of the falling off of 55 cents a head on the amount expected was an increase in the number of full bloods, who alone receive the money, over the previous enumer ation for distribution purposes taken in 1883 Nobody expected the number to reach 18,000, and it proved to be 18,319. An ordinary community might take pleasure in such an unlooked-for growth of native population; but the matter becomes different when the census determines the size of shares in the public in come. The Cherokees, however, will do well to enjoy while they can that primitive simplicity of legislation which yields them even \$15.98 each from the Treasury. In a more advanced stage of civilization and politics, all funds will be appropriated, and instead of a distribution of surplus to individuals there will probably be an impressive public debt.

The journey just made in the balloon Torpilleur from Cherbourg to London by the eronaut L'Hoste and his companion is substantially equivalent to the recent trip of the same voyager across the channel, and, in fact, to the journey made by the American, Dr. JEFFRIES, with much more primitive appliances, a century ago. The fact, however, that instead of landing wherever the wind might take them on the opposite shore, as in previous crossings of the channel, they directed their course to a definite point, the city of London, and there alighted, indicates an advance in aeronautics. This advance is fairly to be ascribed to the

steering, like the air ably successfully tried by the REMARDS and Rissis at Moudon. But the main interest in the recent voyage is derived from the fact that it is only a trial trip, proliminary to the more hazardous undertaking a flight from Cherbourg to Norway. Should this be accomplished a new epoch will be reached in the annals of ballooning.

How many other men are there besides the Boston Poet who have assigned, transferred, and sold themselves, verbally or by written bill of sale, to the irresistible Boss?

The London chess tournament which closed last week turned out less fortunately for the American competitors than was at first ex-pected by the friends of our representatives. Indeed, the opening games started so very favorably for our countrymen, that a few enthusinsts seemed to be considering whether it was more likely that they would take three out of the five prizes or the whole lot. At the end of the tournament everybody was glad to have Mr. Mason save our credit by capturing the fifth prize. Yet there was good playing enough shown by the Americans to make a rather different distribution of the honors probable at the next international tournament.

When Brother Evants arose in the Senate to defend young BEECHER against charges affeeting his personal character, a flood of old recollections must have surged through the capacious mind of the able defender.

THE ADMINISTRATION WARNED.

Georgia Calls for a Clean Sweep of Republi ean Officeholders.

From the Ballimore Sun, WASHINGTON, July 30 .- For some time past strong complaints have come up here from Georgia con-cerning the delay of the Administration in removing certain of the Federal officials in that State who, by resson of offensive particanship, have made them very obnoxious to popular sentiment. This is partic arly the case with the Federal officials at Savannah, th United States Marshal, the Postmaster, and the Collecto of Customs. Charges against them were intrusted to Representative Norwood of the Savannah district which, it is understood, he presented to the prope

Times, had an interview with Postmaster-General Vila Timez, had an interview with Postmaster-General Vilas on the subject. He told him that the people of Savannah were becoming very restive over the inaction of the Administration; that the Federal officials in that clipy were not now, and never had been, acceptable to theiry, that they had need their offices and power for partisan purposes, and it had been confidently anticipated that a Democratic administration would relieve Savannah of the burden which it had endured for twenty pears. He referred to the charges against the Postmaster at Savannah, S. M. Wilson. The Postmaster-General inquired whether Mr. Wilson and the other officials were not behaving themselves now. Mr. Richardson said yes, they were on their good behavior now; but the people had no confidence in them, and in case of a change of administration they would undoubtedly foment strife and trouble as they had before.

To this the Postmasier-General made the singular reply that perhaps it was irasome to the South to have the officials of the old regime still the south of the polyment of the Administration. Mr. Richardson replied that obnove had been removed all over the North and West, and be did not believe the people of the North wanted obnoxious officials kept in office in the South wanted to post of the Administration could not count upon the support of the South. Senator Brown of Georgia also was at the Post Office Department to-day. It is understood that Gov. Brown favors the entire Georgia delegation calling in a body on the President and demanding the removal of the Savannah officials. on the subject. He told him that the people of Savan

Conflicting Rumore About the Flying Dutch

From the Chicago Herald. A rumor is in circulation that Carl Schurz has been tendered the position of leading editorial writer on one of the illustrated journals of Cincinnati, and he will in all probability accept the offer. It is stated that Mr. Schurz expressed himself as highly de-lighted with the terms offered him. He is at present finishing a volume of political reminiscences, and that labor, for the time being, monopolizes his attention, but he will soon be in a position to give a definite and fina From the Chicago Tribune.

Brainwood, Ill., July 27.—The last seen of Carl Schurz ne was fishing for the party he was going to support in 888, with a Beecher balt, on a Democratic plank, in the Keenesville Slough, a mile and a half north of this city.

Thompson Gave Up the Letter.

Herald Interview with Mayor Grace.
"Some days before his death Mr. Thompson contracted to run the Department of Public Works the latter might direct." "What object had Mr. Thompson in acting as he did !

asked the reporter.
"Well, Mr. Thompson had reasons, presumably, for trusting Mr. Flynn. He possibly discovered that Mr. Flynn was not acting squarely toward him. Of course, I do not know the facts in the case as far as Mr. Thompson and Mr. Flynn were concerned, but I should judg that Mr. Thompson feared that something was wrong."

"Mr. Flynn denies the authenticity of the letter." "Well, he may deny as much as he likes, but we have a chain of proofs which will show beyond any peradven-ture that Mr. Flynn not only received the letter, but that he had entire knowledge of its contents, and that he tnew what was to be accomplished by it. But these are matters of proof which will be brought out on investiga-tion, but cannot be spoken of in detail at present."

Great Literary Activity at the South.

From the Atlanta Constitution Nearly every man, woman, and child is writing for the press, the magazines, or the waste basket The literary market is glutted—glutted a long sighworse than the blackberry market. The retail price of a story is now very near to the original cost. Here is one explanation: The Constitution has received from a ing State a note from a gentleman who says he has had a good deal of experience in the business of writing novels, poetry, &c. He seems to be regularly in the business, carries a large stock, and quotes the fol wing prices:

These prices are reasonable. A dollar a thousand words, which is the man's price for a story, is the regu-lar price in Atlanta for copying manuscripts. The gen-tleman's price for postry is, however, rather high. With most papers it is against the rules to pay for poetry, and with some it is against the rules to even print it.

Miss Cleveland's Book. From the Detroit Tribuns.

" How does Rose Elizabeth Cleveland's new k, 'The Long Run,' sell!" was asked a prominer ook dealer yesterday. "Well, it's not having a long or successful run. I sell

about one a day on the average, that's all."
"How does it compare with her first book for sales!"
"Not well. That book went like wildfire at first. The secret was that Miss Cleveland was the first lady in the

land: now thousands outrank her." "Does her book sell as well as other novels of the "Yes, about the same; perhaps as well as the works of

he more popular novelists. I understand the published binding about 0,000 volumes. Helexpects the edition to run to 20,000. Now, if Mrs. Cleveland would write a book it would self like hot cakes on a cold day; but Miss Cleveland's day is ever. There is something in a nam after all."

The White House Weather Prophet. From the Baltimo: Y American.

One of the oldest attaches of the White Housthe engineer. Alexander Heybert, or "Sandy, the reather prophet," as he is more familiarly termed by hose who know him and have iteard his forecasts When the weather reports are sent to the Mansion daily a special copy is reserved for Sandy, who cons it care d comments very sarcastically shout the decu part of the Mansion, creaking out his pradictions, an they rarely fail to be correct, for every day has thatified the confidence placed in Sandy in this respect

St. Louis's Condolences to Chicago, From the Globe-Democrat.

With a dozen of her best citizens on trial for mub throwing, with not a deliar in her county treasury, with her racing season a disastrous failure, with the Canada thistle in full bloom in all her streats, and Honnenin Canal steal defeated in the House, poor old Chicago is in a very bad way indeed.

Not the Real Thing. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The Democracy of Mr. Cleveland is still sortously questioned by a great many of the ablest and best of those who earnestly supported him two years ago. A year hence the general verdict of his party will be that he comes no nearer to genuine Democracy than oleomargarine does to genuine butter.

She'd Han Well, From the Boston Record.

Mrs. Cleveland is making friends so much faster than her husband that the woman suffragrats will some be talking of running her for his successor.

SPLITTING THE SOULD FOURS.

The Curious Fortunes of the Bemerady b COLUMBIA, July 31 .- Here the disturbing element in politics is not the prohibi tion movement, which is threatening to unsettle the calculations of politicians in Georgia. Alabama, Florida, and other Southern States but something which is apt to be more enduring, and which promises to roud the State at the next election. The leaders are holding their breath. They are afraid to speak, to pro nounce themselves upon any public question to offer themselves for any State office, al this city on Wednesday next. The acuteness of the crisis may be judged from this fact, for there are generally a hundred contestants for every office, and the South Carolina politician usually is chock full of views on every subject under the sun. For ten years the Democratic party has had

full control of affairs, and, on the whole, has given the State an excellent and economical Government. The first three elections passed without any sign of discontent; the memory of the old carpet-bag days was too fresh, and the contrast could yet be drawn. But gradually that memory faded. The old differences began to assert themselves. Up country thought low country predominated too much and vice versa. Factions, several in every county, began to form. Recriminations filled the air. One side was a Ring, holding on to the offices; their opponents were dema-gogues, seeking their selfish advancement at the expense of their party and country.' The ex-slave owners showed Whig proclivities in exclusiveness, in pampering the blacks, in contemping the poor whites who are no longer poor, and in generally exhibiting a preference for the negro as opposed to the Caucasian. On the other hand, the genuine Democrat indulged in sneers at the broken-down aristocracy.

This thing has been going on new for four or

for the negro as opposed to the Caucasian. On the other hand, the genuine Democratindulged in sneers at the broken-down aristocracy.

This thing has been going on now for four or five years, the first open and sweeping expression to one faction's sentiments being given last year by the organization of the farmers' League under the leadership of Col. B. R. Tillmann of Edgefield county, who was noted before the war as a Jacobin by his slave-owning opponents. The charges of the farmers are that the laws are framed for the benefit of the moneyed classes and that the offices are filled by the would-be aristocrats. For some time threats were made that they would bolt the party if they could not control the Convention. It appears now that they will succeed in doing so. If that is the case, will the other faction kick? Will it be up country against low country as before the war—poor, whites against the cr-slave of the manner of the convention of the country as before the war—poor, whites against the cr-slave of the case will the cr-slave will be country against to wountry as before the war—poor, whites against the cr-slave of the case of the country o loyal to the party and work for its success. And they are the very kind of men whose services are valuable in an election, and whose restless energy can become as destructive as it may be made helpful. Of course the Mugwump will tell us that these men ought to work for love of country. Unfortunately, we are not living in Utopia. Perhaps they love their country well enough, but want a little bread and butter along with it, and human nature is human nature. In short, there are a hundred good reasons to show why the country should love the man as well as he loves it.

Another Administration like the present one would split the South in two. Those who think this a happy consummation can please themselves by the prospect. Those who think the safety of our institutions lies in the predominance of Demogratic principles cannot view the future with equal equanimity.

H. P. M.

Most's Paper on the Chicago Trial. From the Fretheil

Most's Paper on the Chicago Trial.

Prom the Prelicit.

According to all appearances the judicial scoundrels of Chicago are planning a crime such as has need to before been seen in any court of justice in the world. In the opening speech the state's Attorney—the beast is called Grinnell—attenued to depict to the jurors the Amarchists whom he had selected as victims, especially Comrades Spies, Flacher, Encel, and Lingg, as offenders who were wurthy of death, and to scare the weaklings of Chicago by the assertion that had it not been for the intervention of the police the whole city would have been overturned by the Amarchists. Since the bold thrower of the bomb escaped from the claws of the officers of the law this aboutinable Grinnell raged the more wildly against these who were arrested purely on asspicion, and who now sit on the defendanta benches. Class hate in its lowest form, the most britial rage against the Amarchists who are the representatives of the revolutionary proletariat, a yearning for revenes in its most hateful form, formed the substance of was an informer of the dirtiest kind. Waller, the dog is called Eocialist and member of the Chicago Lehr und Wehr Versin, a disgrace to the whole proletariat in the eyes of every honest man. The accused maintain, according to the unanimous consent of friend and foce. a gallant attitude. They do not sit there like the poor sinners who are afraid of the gallows with which they are threatened, but like men who are determined to meet the challenge of an unfriendly world. Naturally this trial is exciting the greatest interest, and its effect will be perceived far beyond America. The more wile awake latourers, far and near, as mpthize thoroughly with the accused and their ideas, and even those who are lakewarm do not venture to take a stond against them, with the exception of the Enight of the America. The more wile awake latourers and their perfured witnesses we say you are marked and will not escape.

Base Ball by Electricity. From the Electrical Review.

From the Electrical Review.

Two years ago, mearly, three Yankee-like telegraph operators living in Nashville, Tenn, turned their authorisam for base ball to good account. Their names are J. U. Kust. E. W. Morgan, and A. H. Stewart, at a standard of their authorisam for base ball to good account. Their names are J. U. Kust. E. W. Morgan, and A. H. Stewart, at a standard of their authorisam for hose ball to good account. Their names are J. U. Kust. E. W. Morgan, and A. H. Stewart, at their standard of their for their standard of their for their standard of their standard of their standard of the wire were two other telegraphic and base ball engages. As they received the record from their partner, one man reproduced it verbally to the sudience, while the other man manipulated cards bearing the same of the players, around a painted view of the ball standard of the sudience, while the other man manipulated cards bearing the same of the players, around a painted view of the ball standard of the players, around a painted view of the ball standard of the players, around a painted view of the barron of the linguism firm, presented their unique entertainment before a crowd of 650 persons in the Detroit Opera House, who had come to watch the progress of the Betroit-Chicago match. On the standard betroit opera House, who had come to watch the progress of the platini-Chicago match. On the standard search of the pl

It Prints the News and Tells the Truth

From the Indianapalis Journal. THE SUN is one of the very few Democratic newspapers that dares tell all the news and speak the CLUBING WORK OF CONGRESS.

Elver and Harber and Fortifications

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- The conference upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill met in the rooms of the Senate Committee on Appropriations at 10 A. M. to-day, and remained together until 6 P. M., when they adjourned to reassemble at 9 A. M. to-morrow. The meeting of to-day was unexpectedly harmonious, The last previous meeting was characterized by obstinate assertions of determination on both sides not to surrender the points at issue, and by many emphatic and somewhat personal expressions of opinion. The impression prevails to-night that a brief session to-morrow morning will result either in an agreement on all the points of difference or a conclusion to report back a disagreement upon a few reserved points for further instructions, with probabilities in favor of an entire agreement. The most troublesome of the remaining points of difference is found in the provisions for the coast survey. The concessions made by the respective sides to-day are

said to be about equal in amount. The conferrees on the Deficiency bill will meet at 10 A. M. to-morrow, with a prospect that their work will be completed during the day. The measure has a great many amendments, which fact entails considerable labor upon the con-ferrees, but it involves no important question of principle, and is, therefore, not likely to create a deadlock.

ferrees, but it involves no important question of principle, and is, therefore, not likely to create a deadlock.

The conferrees on the River and Harbor and the Fortifications bills may also hold meetings to-morrow, but the outlook for an agreement upon either is not promising. Whatever the result may be, however, it is believed that a quorum cannot be held together after the Sundry, Civil, and Deficiency bills are disposed of.

The Surpius resolution, the Northern Facific Forfeiture bill, the bill to repeal the Preemption and Timber Culture laws, the Inter-State Commerce bill, and the Naval Establishment bill are the most important measures of general legislation now in conference, and the impression prevails that all except the last named will fail to become laws at this assession. It is the general belief to-night that the session will end pot later than Thursday, and possibly on Wednesday. The first business in each House will be to listen to and dispose of the conference reports whenever they are ready. The Senate will probably devote one day to executive business and the remaining time, if there shall be any, to the vetced pension bills and the miscellaneous calendar. It is possible that the House may to-morrow reach and act upon the Fenate amendments to the Mexican Pensions bill and the Brooklyn Public Building bill under a suspension of the ruise. If the Oleomargarine bill is signed to-morrow it is doubtful if a quorum of the House will remain after the formal announcement is made.

From the Washington Critic. He was a politician and a Democrat, and he had been striving with the powers that be for a Post Office, but without success. The other day he returned to the city, and he registered at his hotel "John Morrey, P. M."
"Ah." said the clerk, "you've got there at last !"

"Got where !" he asked, bluntly.
"Got your Post Office," replied the clerk, pointing to he annended initials. "Not much, I haven't."
"Well, what did you sign your name that way for !"

"Cause I've got a right to."
"But you said you were not a Postmaster."

"And I sin't, and not likely to be. P. M. don't stand for Postmaster in this Administration. It stands for Party Man, and don't you forget it. D— the Mug-

An Incane Man has his Little Joke.

From the Newark Sunday Call. There is a patient in the Morris Plains Asyinm who is subjected to very little restraint and whose insanity is only occasionally manifested. The other day the Rev. Dr. Burchard of New York, "the man who de ently they came upon the patient referred to, whom Dr Burchard immediately recognized as the son of a forme parishioner. Greetings were exchanged, and then the Rev. Doctor, in his expansive way, asked the patient:

"Well, Blank, what brings you to this institution? "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," replied the patient

The Doctor smiled in a lame sort of way, the patient

The Ruling Passion.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. A 14-year-old Pittsburgh boy spending his variation in Columbus, Onlo, promised to write to his father faithful accounts of what he saw on the rose and what was of interest to him in Columbus. He die so, and it is easily seen by his letter where his mind it.

so, and it is easily seen by his letter where his mind is at present:

Outwests, Ohio, July 16, 1886.

Drag Para: I got here sade and sound last evaning about dark. It was a splendid trip, and according to promise I will write you all shout it. The only thing I regretted in leaving was that I missed seeing the last game of the series between the Alleghenys and the Match but we got a telegram last night that the game went all right. What a clady pitcher that Morris is. Pa you should go not see you must be the man too, on Thurdays; no charge for isdies that day. I generally sit on the right, were I can see the fellows put out at first. You had been there the other day and had seen Shomber is the new man—new first base for the Alleghenys. But I forget that you don't know anything about base ball.

bell.

The first place we stopped at was at Rochester, about twenty-eight miles out. I don't think they have a club there-though a bay on the platform told me there was one at Beaver and another at New Brighton, towns near by. I san sorry I could not find just how they stood; they are not in the association anyhow. After a while we got out of the hills, and when we got past Bennison, and from that all the way to Columbus. I never saw such a base ball country. You may not believe me, but there is just one field after another—only most of them were allowed to grow in corn or wheat this year. This is the country where the Sunday school excursions abouid run to—plenty of room for all the boys to play, and no such thing as allowing only two bags for a three-haser when the balls hit the rocks, as they are at Book Point, Alliquipps, and those other places.

I suppose before the Columbus club was sold to Pittsburgh all these corn fields were diamonds. It certainty looks desolate now, with castic roaming and nothing but harvest hands trudging the same of the clivelend or some other place where they have a live club. Columbus is the capital of Olito—the proprietor of the batch told me that the place was called after Christopher Columbus, who discovered America in 1462. You see I have done a you said—got the history of the place the first thing. The Columbus people are almost as proud of the Allies as we are; guess they must be sorry they sold out. I am going to Newark on an excursion to see the Newarks w. Zaneavilles this afternoon, and will write you a description and history of that place also, as soon as I get back. Love to ms, Wille, Sadie and Johnny. Your aff. Son.

A Black-eved Relie. ball.
The first place we stopped at was at Rochester, about twenty-eight miles out. I don't think they have a club

The beils of Long Branch has a black eye. There isn't a girl at the Branch who doesn't covy her the distinction that he gained prought, amany number of the distinction that he gained prought, amany number of the state of any kind, as long as it didn't keep her away from the boys, as she is over her present disaster.

The accident that gave her this ladge of beauty occurred over at the race course. She was thrown from a carriage, and, while her companion was painfully injured, the escaped with a discolored eye and a short spell of unconsciousness.

"Oh, isn't this dreadth if" she exclaimed when she council of war with herself she reached the hotel and held a council of war with herself she reached to goast on-first."

Just the same when she reached the hotel and held a council of war with herself she reached to go to the hall and risk the dangers of humiliation and dismay, But her very bravade in defying the goastp of her girl friends turned the tide in her favor, and her engagement card was filled for every dance before she hall been in the room a quarter of an hour. Since then she has been the belief of the hotel. She goes everywhere and does everything, from bathing and tenns in the morning to dancing and a supper at Pleasure Bay at light.

At the proprietor's bail last Thursday at the West End From the Philadelphia Press. morning to denous and a support at Freesine bay as night.

At the proprietor's ball last Thursday at the West End a she appeared in a handsome civi bire, low cut and a group of diamonds glittering in a pendant from her necklace. The much admired eys was circled with its usual patch of black; but she had had it painted during the afternoon, and it looked very much as if the litting witch had spread the paint much lower than necessary, just to show that the black was still there.

The Post Scout Bitten by a Mattler,

From the St. Louis Republican.

Capt, Jack Crawford, formerly chief of scouts in the Sioux and Apache campaigns, was bitten on the back of the right hand by a ratifesinske Sinday evening while or route from his mines in the South Oscara Mountains to his home at Fort Craig. He had just killed one monster sanks with his whipsteck, and while returning to his wagon a few yards distant struck another with his foot, when it spraig on and fastened its fangs in his hand. He selzed the reptile with his left hand and tore it loses and stamped it to death and at once sucked the would, extracting the poison, which had contained to the would, extracting the poison, which post, a distance of thirty nife. He then drove to the roat, a distance of thirty nife, suffering the most intense pain. His band and arm are frightfully swelfally swelfally swelfally swelfally swelfally swelfally swelfally swelfall with the may receive. From the St. Louis Republican

The Rose. From the Chicago Neics.

Since the days of old Adam the weight has ring With the praises of sweet sceniel postes, And posts in rantrous phrases have sung The paramount heauty of roses.

MARRIAGE IN PERSIA.

Great Importance of the Mother-in-Law in

that Censery.

From the St. James's Gastle.

In Persia a girl marries to fill the place control his household, and, above all things, to be a mother of children. The marriages of the rich are generally, dictated by policy; while those of the middle and lower classes are often arranged by the parents. Love matches are the exception. Persians as a rule try to nrange what they consider suitable matches for their children. Polysamy is the exception and not the rule, and where there are two or more wives there are also two or more establishments. Neither lodgings, money, servants, clothes, nor jewels are held in common, and the only source of contention is the society of the hustand. But the wives, instead of being jealous rivals, are usually the best of friends.

While it is quite true that theoretically a man can be rid of his wife by saying before witnesses. Thou are divorced, yet practically to obtain a divorce in Persia is almost as difficult as it is in Europe. In Persia the poorest of women does not marry without a settlement, which has to be made good in case of divorce; and at her marriage her relatives exact from the husband an acknowledgment of a far larger portion than is actually, paid to him, it is the liability to pay this, the mehr, that restrains the husband from divorce osired by both parties, the matter is simply arranged by the wife agreeing not to exact the whole or even a respectable marriage.

The marriage of first cousins is the favorice union. The reason is that consins have been acquaintances and friends from childhood, while to all the rest of the world, save her brothers and sisters, the young trid is a velical mystery; so that, unless there is a mutual distinction of the rest of the world, save her brothers and sisters, the young trid so with the members of the servant and soldier classes.

But in Persia, as everywhere else, extraordinary personal attractions soon become known From the St. James's Gasette.

raile, classes do not mingle in marriage. The sons of merchants wed merchants' daughters, the young tradesman mates with his like, and so with the members of the servant and soldier classes.

But in Persia, as everywhere else, extraordinary personal attractions soon become known and have their advantage. The beauty of the lower or middle classes need not aspire in vain. The mother of the King's eldest and favorities on, the most powerful man in Persia, was the daughter of a miller, who caught the Shah's eye while washing clothes at the brook side, Many a poor and handsome girl is wedded without portion for her beauty's sake.

The young wife does not immediately assume the responsibilities of her position. Carofully tended as a bride for the first year of her wedded life, she willingly remains under the tutelage of her mother-la-law, if she have one or if she be the daughter of a widow her mother usually accompanies her to her new establishment. Mothers-in-law have a better time in Persia than in some other countries. There they are regarded as the natural guardians of the inexperienced bride, and the proper caratikers of the young mother and her infant off-spring. From the mother-in-law are learned the arts of housekeeping. Under her eyes all purchases are made from the huckster or female peddier, for a visit to the bazaar by ayoung wife before she has blessed her husband with children would be considered a scandal among the upper, middle, or tradesman class. Only among the very poor or the villagers does the young wife, save on ceremonial occasions, leave the shadow of her husband's roof-tree during the first year of wifehood hes passed away, and relatives and friends have been summoned to celebrate the hampy birth of a son of daughter. If the former, then indeed is the position of the wife a hampy one. Bhe receives the congratulations of her friends and acquainshess her by the title of "Mother of Hr.5san" or whatever the little one's hemie hade, and from that day her own name is relogated. Consulted in all ma

BUNBEAMS.

-A foul ball knocked into a crowd of men t Topeks hit a negro in the eye with such force that his eyesight was destroyed.

-M. J. Smith, a reporter on the Pueblo Press, is a deaf mute. He says that he has no trouble in getting news, because the people all know him and help -A young woman of Pottstown the other

day found a cent of the date of 1881 in the yolk of a hen's egg that she had broken for cooking purposes. The date of the egg was not given. -A Toronto cat is credited with remarkable intelligence. She saw a rat about to go through a small knothole in a tight board fence, and, knowing that she could not reach the rat before he reached the hole, she went over the fence like a shot, and captured

him on the other side. -Louisiana sportsmen have hitherto been careful not to shoot the white cranes which abound in St. Landry, but now large numbers of these beautiful birds are being killed solely for their feathers, which are used on the wearing apparel of women. There should be an Audubon society in Louisiana.

-On a recent Sunday the Rev. Joseph Scott of Springfield, Mass., was very late at church. As he arose to begin his sermon he said: "I am very seldem late at church; my borse gave out this morning and I had to walk. You will find my text in Psalms xxxii , 0; Be ye not as the horse or as the mule, who have no un--Fall River boys had lots of fun throwing

green apples at a lot of English sparrows the other evening; but after a while the sparrows apparently or-ganized, for they made a dash at the boys, flew straight at their faces, pecked some of them until the blood ran, and, according to a local paper, actually forced the John Denney of Whitfield's Crossing, Ga., says that his brood of Guinea chicks disappeared

anddenly one day. The hen acted queerly, walking around and continually clucking as if conxing them to follow her. He investigated, and found that the chicks had been charmed by a large chicken enake, and were sitting unharmed in his coll--The Law and Order League of Lincoln. Neb., furnished a detective with money that he might gamble and thus get evidence against some gamblers. He was arrested on two charges of sambling and theal

\$10 in each case by one Justice, was arrested again on a like charge and fined \$25 by muother, and fined \$5 for carrying a concealed weapon. -It is said that the Zion fiebrew congreeation of St. Paul has adopted a heroic method for testing the sermonizing qualities of a candidate for its pulpit. He is not permitted to fire his very heat sermen at the congregation, but a committee meets him on the way to church, gives him a text, and he is expected to

preach from it without further notice. -A young citizen of Guelph, Canada, go-—A young cattern of Greeign, Cathana, go-ing home the other night, was asked by a woman to aid her in getting her husband into the house. The young man complied. He seized the inebriate, who was lying by the fence, and after much hard work got him into the house and on a couch. The tearful woman thanked him warmly, lighted a lamp, and screamed. The drunk-en man was not her husband. He came home quite sober a few minutes later.

-William Adams, a boy of 17, who was ent to the Detroit House of Correction from Idaho in 1883, having been sentenced to prison for life for mall robbery, has just had his sentence commuted to imprisonment to seven years from the date of his first commitment. The boy, who has been a model convict. broke down completely when told the good news, "I won't notice the time I've got to serve," he said. "I sup-pose I descrive a good hig punishment for being carahtu such had company."

-Lamartine's new statue, recently innugurated at Passy, has attracted to the surface a great many queer stories of incidents in the life of the poet Among the rest there is one told of his reception of a deputation of "Yeauvisness," furious famale Republicans of the perceiver type. The Captain was the spokesswoman, she told him that the "Yeauvisness" had come to endeavor to tell him how much they loved him. "There are fits of us here." And poses in ranturous phrases have sung.

The paramount heauty of roses.

Wheresoever she bides, whether nestling in lance Or gracing the front urban howers.

The relative she bides, whether nestling in lance Or gracing the front urban howers.

The relative she had distinction mainteins As the one region in queen among flowers.

How jayous are we of the West when we find That fats, with her gifts ever chark.

Has decreed that the rose, who is queen of her kind shall bloom on our wild Western prairie.

Let us laugh at the East as an impotent thing With cuty and lealousy crary, while grateful cheage is happy to sing in praise of the rose; shu's a daisy!

There is no such other compandium of news, or mirror of contemporary history as fur western grace, all syear, of contemporary history as fur western grace, all syear, of contemporary history as fur western grace, and since men do not kiss one another, we must content of the reservance of thomselves thinky complimated. "Fire Lains ourselves with a hearty handshaking." The lains ourselves with a hearty handshaking." The lains ourselves with a hearty handshaking. "The lains ourselves with a hearty handshaking." The lains ourselves with a hearty handshaking artise? They shouted and each one of them graced; is hand. When they were gone he looked like a man who